

Weather Forecast:

Fair Tonight and Thursday

NUMBER 8238.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT.

### WARBURG KEEPS SENATE IN DOUBT AS TO INTENTIONS

O'Gorman Wires He Thinks Reserve Bank Nominee Will Face Quiz.

BELIEF IS DISCREDITED IN ADMINISTRATION CIRCLES

Position of Vice President on Jones' Confirmation Worries President.

Whether Paul M. Warburg, of New York, will appear before the Senate Banking Committee, as requested, was still in the air this afternoon. Conflicting statements on the matter are made.

Senator O'Gorman, who has wired here from White Sulphur Springs that he believes Warburg will appear, did not return to Washington this afternoon.

Wait O'Gorman's Return. He is expected to make a definite statement about his conference with Warburg when he does return. He is looked for tonight or tomorrow.

On the other hand, intimations are given out in Administration circles that Warburg will not appear.

The situation as to Thomas D. Jones remains close and uncertain. Senator Hitchcock, acting chairman of the Banking Committee, has not yet returned.

Marshall's Vote in Doubt. It was learned today that the Administration is in considerable anxiety over the way Vice President Marshall will vote in case of a tie. The Vice President does not like the appointment of Jones, his friends say.

The International Harvester Company is not popular in Indiana, and the farmers are said not to wish the Jones appointment. But it is expected the Vice President will vote reluctantly for Jones, if it is up to him to settle the question.

LACKS \$50,000 FOR SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

General Deficiency Bill Provides \$150,000 for New Western High Building Only.

With plans under way for the reconstruction of the Western High School, the Board of Education will be seriously embarrassed by the failure of Congress to include in the general deficiency an appropriation of \$50,000 for equipment.

Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford is at work on plans for the new building. It is expected the work of construction will begin in about a month and that the building will be ready for occupancy February 1. Unless provision is made in some way for new equipment, it will be necessary to stock the building with old furniture saved from the fire which partially destroyed the building on April 22.

Lack of proper equipment, Mr. Ashford said today, will be felt most keenly in the laboratories. It was planned to make this feature one of the most important in the school curriculum, but until funds are provided, the work will be delayed.

### 'I Won't Eat,' Edelson Girl Cries; Force Will Be Used

NEW YORK, July 22.—"I won't eat," declares "Becky" Edelson, anarchist and woman leader of the unemployed, who is occupying a cell in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

"You will eat," just as emphatically declares Dr. Katherine B. Davis, another woman, who is commissioner of corrections.

And there you are. It was just a question today of which woman has the strongest will. "Becky" has been "hunger striking" for forty-five hours now. Early today she gave no signs of weakening when she scornfully told her jailer to "take it away," referring to some food that had been placed before her.

Dr. Davis says she isn't worrying. She declares that "Becky" will eat when it becomes certain that food is necessary to keep her alive—and eat whether she wants to or not. Forcible feeding would be resorted to if necessary, the commissioner said.

### WILSON WILL KEEP HANDS OFF NEW YORK

McCombs Cautions President Against Taking Sides and Suggests Distribution of Patronage.

President Wilson was strongly advised to keep hands off the New York and Illinois political situations today.

William P. McCombs, Democratic national chairman, reviewed the situation in each, and told the President that the Administration ought to continue a "watchful waiting" policy, for the present at least. As a result of the visit it is considered certain that this will be done.

New York was the big question. The prominence in the State fight of Colonel Roosevelt has made it an object of much concern to the President.

Mayor Mitchell, Collector Malone, Corporation Counsel, Folk, and other New Yorkers who have been close to the President in the past, have urged him to back up Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt for the governorship. They suggested that if Roosevelt was substituted for Glynn, that then the Administration could force the nomination of John A. Hennessy, close friend of former Governor Slicozor for State comptroller, and thus placate the Irish-American vote, which is behind Glynn.

It is understood that Chairman McCombs pointed out to the President that Glynn would certainly be renominated whether the White House consented at least passively friendly to him or became openly hostile to the organization vote, both in New York city and up-State, was behind Glynn, McCombs said, and there was absolutely no chance of defeating him for the nomination if he continued in the race. The President, it is understood, agreed that for the present at least there is no need for the Administration taking any positive stand in New York.

Chairman McCombs also furnished the President details of the ill feeling throughout New York State against the Administration because of the holding up of the Federal patronage, both in New York city and up-State. This situation has been dealt with up to the present time chiefly by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who is held responsible by the local organizations for failure to distribute patronage. He has been counted on to strengthen them in the coming Congressional fight.

It is understood that McCombs suggested that the local organizations be catered to wherever possible, and that many Democratic Representatives as possible may be returned from New York. This, however, will probably not be done.

Secretary McAdoo's influence at the White House has grown very materially since he became the Presidential son-in-law, and he is declared to be opposed to any recognition of the local organizations in New York State unless they are specifically controlled by anti-Tammany leaders.

### SURRENDER IS ONLY MOVE TO AVERT NEW HAVEN SUIT

Wilson Orders Civil and Criminal Procedure Against Company and Its Directors.

REMOTE CHANCE OFFICERS MAY YET CAPITULATE

Finishing Touches Put on Petition to Be Filed to Dissolve Corporation.

Only an eleventh-hour surrender by the New Haven directors was the slender thread today upon which hung the issue of war between the New England railroad monopoly and the Government.

No capitulation was expected by Government officials from the New Haven. Attorney General McReynolds and assistants today prepared immediately to carry out President Wilson's instructions last night, to file suit under the Sherman anti-trust law for dissolution of the railroad combination and institute criminal proceedings against directors responsible.

Finishing touches were given today to papers in the dissolution suit. They will be filed before the Federal district court for southern New York. It was stated at the Department of Justice today.

A special venire for a Federal grand jury to hear criminal complaints against the New Haven directors will be called at New York early in August, according to the department's plans.

The remote chance that the New Haven directors, at the last moment to avert the consequences of the biggest trust busting suit ever instituted by the Government, might accept the Massachusetts law ordering divorce of the Boston and Maine stock from the New Haven and Maine stock, was the only possibility of peace between the New Haven and the Government.

Peace Protocol Will End. The "peace protocol" signed with the Government by Chairman Elliott and New Haven directors last March, providing for peaceful settlement and dissolution goes by the board in its entirety, the Department of Justice believes, upon filing of the dissolution suit. Plans for management of the subsidiaries of the New Haven by trustees will fall.

Overtures for negotiations to frame a "consent" decree, without lengthy legal proceedings, in the dissolution suit are being expected by the New Haven directors. The department has a tremendous mass of evidence prepared, however.

Criminal proceedings are believed certain to involve former president, Charles S. Mellen and the following directors: George F. Baker, chairman of the First National Bank of New York, and close associate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan; William Rockefeller; George MacCulloch Miller; Charles F. Brooker; Edwin Milner; Edward B. Rollins; and Lewis C. Lewis.

Evidence of alleged "criminal conspiracy" against the defendants will be laid before the Federal grand jury. The department admits that some of the acts may be barred by the statute of limitations. Most are not, however.

The most serious charge is the criminal charge against Mellen and the directors, it is deemed certain, will be the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Grand Trunk deal.

Will Fight Mellen Immunity. An intention by Mr. McReynolds to fight a plea of immunity from Mellen is evident. Because of Mellen's testimony in the Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry, McReynolds believes it may "embarrass" his action to have Mellen ask immunity because of his testimony, but the Government will vigorously fight any immunity plea.

### A. B. C. ENVOYS REPORT SUCCESS TO THE PRESIDENT

Ambassador da Gama Congratulates President That War With Mexico Was Averted.

MEDIATORS APPEAR AT A FORMAL RECEPTION

Internal Situation Discussed With Secretary of State Bryan After Conference.

The success of mediation, "as far as it has gone," was reported to President Wilson in person today by the three A. B. C. mediators.

Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil, Ministers Naon, of Argentine, and Suarez, of Chile, were escorted to the White House by Secretary of State Bryan. The occasion was extremely formal. The visitors were received in the blue room by the President, who was flanked by his uniformed aides. Ambassador Da Gama recited to the President the efforts of the mediators to successfully adjust the differences with Mexico and congratulated him on the fact that war had been averted.

Congratulates Mediators. The President, in turn, congratulated the mediators on their success and expressed the hope that the unfinished work, that of creating a stable government, representative of the various factions in Mexico, which can be recognized under the protocol, will be carried through to successful conclusion.

On behalf of the United States, the President expressed his thanks to the mediators and stated that he was certain that, as a result of the negotiations, the friendship and cordial relationship between the United States and "its neighbors on the south" has been immeasurably strengthened.

On leaving the White House, the mediators proceeded to the State Department, where they took up with Mr. Bryan the internal situation in Mexico and discussed the ways and means for getting the representatives of the factions together to arrange peace terms to provide for a provisional government.

The mediators are none too confident that Carranza will make any concession whatever to the present Mexican City government. They fear that his past stubbornness will be reflected in the negotiations now in progress. At least Carranza absolutely rejects their unofficial efforts to bring the factions together; they cannot make any public statement about the matter.

Wilson Bids Mexican Rebels Avoid Feud

Despite the reports from Mexico that the entire constitutional army is being massed to take Mexico City as a result, if necessary, Administration leaders continued confident today that this would not happen. They base their hopes on the statements made by Francisco Calderon to the President that "Carranza is anxious to end the war without unnecessary bloodshed." Calderon is going direct to Monterey to join Carranza, and expects on his arrival to be named to confer with representatives of Acting President Carranza to arrange for the latter's surrender of the government.

Factions Told to Unite. Meanwhile the Administration is working hard to effect to solidify the constitutionalists. Reports that counter-revolutions are already being planned have stirred the President. Through George Carrothers he has impressed on Villa and through John R. Sullivan he has impressed on Carranza the absolute necessity that factional differences be forgotten, if the support of the nations of the world is to be had for the new government.

Secretary Bryan, who has had charge of the matter, believes that the two chieftains are impressed with the need of peace, and he does not believe in a perfectly good faith. Speaking of the plan finally evolved from conferences between New Haven officials and him, the Attorney General declares that the disposition by the New Haven of its Boston and Maine stock was an essential assurance was expected today from Carranza that the French Christian Brothers under arrest at Zacatecas have been released and that the deaths of those killed will be investigated. The French insistence on this has greatly impressed President Wilson, his note to Carranza on the subject is said to have been couched in strong language.

Carranza Goes to Tampico. Carranza is on his way to Tampico, according to official advice to the State Department today. He will remain there a few days and then return to his headquarters at Monterrey. It is expected that Carranza may have to do with meeting Carranza's representatives was considered probable in State Department circles, although the official message shed light on this point. It was also considered a possibility that his visit is in connection with the receipt of an expected shipment of arms, due soon at Tampico.

### Hisses Mark Caillaux Trial As Defense Scores Its Points

Palace of Justice, Where Mme. Caillaux Is On Trial.

BASIS IS LAID FOR BRAINSTORM PLEA

Labori to Insist Slayer of Editor May Have "Heard" Words Not Really Spoken.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

PARIS, July 22.—By far the most sensational session of the now world famous Mme. Caillaux trial, since the beautiful defendant went on trial for her life for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of La Figaro, was that of today, when political views were aired in open court between a series of hisses and cries of "No, no," from the spectators, and when gendarmes and other court attendants were required to use force in stilling the onlookers.

It was a day for the defense, the attorneys for Mme. Caillaux scoring on more than one point. The government, however, had its turn now and then, and more than one witness was called to show that the French editor was in danger for weeks from the hands of both Mme. Caillaux and her husband.

As a result of his demand made upon the government, Maurice Labori, famed as the defender of Captain Dreyfus, scored his first victory.

Prosecutor Herbaux, on behalf of the government, declared in open court that the alleged Agardy documents implicating Caillaux in a scandal in connection with the Panama Canal, his announcement was immediately followed by a demonstration on the part of friends of the dead editor.

Counsel representing the Calmette interests protested violently, declaring the trial "was becoming a political white washing for Caillaux."

Labori had demanded just before adjournment yesterday that the prosecutor state whether papers were in existence attesting the honor of Caillaux and declaring he would withdraw from the case unless an answer was forthcoming. He accepted the statement of Herbaux today and Caillaux returned to the stand.

The former prime minister vigorously defended his patriotism. He challenged anyone to show that he had ever acted with any thought other than for the glory and advancement of the republic.

Caillaux proceeded in the defense of his political acts and in denouncing the measures taken in the attacks upon him, those in the court room were raised to feverish excitement.

There were cheers mingled with hisses. (Continued on Second Page.)

### ROOSEVELT TO TELL DETAILS OF COLOMBIA-PANAMA DEAL

Writes Letter to Senate Foreign Committee Assuming Sole Responsibility and Asking Hearing.

Stone Against "Town Hall" Meeting, But Suggests That Colonel Write All He Wishes to State.

Assuming full personal responsibility for all acts in connection with the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone, former President Roosevelt today asked that he be given a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Colombian treaty proposing reparation.

"I am solely responsible for what was done," said Roosevelt.

Senator Stone, chairman of the committee, has received the letter from Colonel Roosevelt asking to be heard. The committee, it is thought, will give Colonel Roosevelt a chance to be heard. But there is a nice question whether he will be heard in public. Thus far the committee has insisted on hearing everything relating to the Colombia treaty behind closed doors.

Roosevelt's Letter. Colonel Roosevelt's letter to Chairman Stone was as follows:

"Sassmore Hill, Oyster Bay, New York. To the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, D. C.

"Sir—If there is any intention of your committee to act favorably on the proposed treaty with Colombia, by which we are to pay Colombia \$5,000,000 and to express regret for the action taken in the past, I respectfully request to be seated by the committee, I was President throughout the time of the negotiations with Colombia, and then with Panama, by which the right to the right to build the Panama Canal.

"Every act of this Government in connection with the negotiations and with other proceedings for taking possession of the Canal Zone and beginning the building of the canal was taken by my express direction or else in carrying out a course of conduct I, as President, had laid down.

"I have no knowledge of anything of any importance that was done in regard thereto by any agent of the Government and I am solely responsible for what was done. The Secretary of State, John Hay, who is now dead, and almost as complete a firsthand knowledge as I have of the negotiations, no one living, except myself, has this firsthand knowledge, and no man, living or dead, shares with me the responsibility for the action I took save in a wholly minor degree.

"I request to appear before you to make a full statement of my actions, and I did and what was done by my orders, to state the reasons therefor, and to answer any questions that may be asked by the members of your body, choose to put to me.

"Very respectfully yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Puts Democrats in Hole. It is recognized here that, in asking to be heard by the committee, Colonel Roosevelt has put the Democrats on the committee in a situation where they cannot refuse the former President an audience. Moreover it is felt here that Colonel Roosevelt is looking to something more than a mere hearing of himself on record with respect to the acquisition of the canal zone and with respect to his conduct in the treaty.

He proved a good witness for himself on that occasion and may be expected to do so again. Senator Stone, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee acknowledged receipt of this letter informing Roosevelt that he would be heard by the committee this morning. Senator Stone said, "although urged by a note to each that important matters would be so far consideration today." The point of no return was made in the committee, and, therefore, no business could be transacted.

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MME. HENRIETTE CAILLAUX.

### RUSH MARINES TO BASE NEAR HAITI

Preparing for threatened intervention in Haiti, the Navy Department today issued new orders for the transport Hancock, which will take marines south to reinforce the guard now held at Guantanamo, Cuba, for Haitian service.

### FAVORABLY REPORT BILL TO AID ROBERTS

Senator Smith, chairman of the Senate District Committee, has reported favorably to the Senate a bill which has already passed the House authorizing the Commissioners to appoint and promote Spencer Roberts, now of the Metropolitan police force in class 2, to any vacancy that may exist in class 3.

Now at my Dental Office, 307 7th St. N. W. Dr. Vaughan—Adv.